Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865. NUMBER 181.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON--MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

MILITARY, REVENUE AND GENERAL NEWS.

Further Concerning the Fort Fisher Failure.

THE BLAME LAID ON ADMIRAL PORTER.

From Springfield--Gov. Yates Nominated for Senator in Republican Caucus.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

The Infamous Black Laws--A Test Vote.

FROM THE SOUTH--THE DOLEFUL DUMPS OF THE REBELLION.

Significant Articles in the Richmond Press--The Depressed Southern Heart.

FROM CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH--SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

New York Summary--Our Special Midnight Dispatch.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and General News Summary.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Secretary of War has ordered the issue of new regulations concerning hospitals. Medical officers commissioned in the regular or volunteer service, assigned to duty in charge of United States general hospitals, acting under the instructions of the Surgeon General, and not subject to the orders of local commanders, other than those of geographical military departments or divisions, in which he will be charged with all the duties of commanders of armies, and will be obeyed as such. Enlisted men fit for duty in the field will not be detailed or retained in general hospitals in any capacity.

Companies of the second battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, hereafter will be detailed as guards, attendants, nurses, cooks, &c., at the general hospitals.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday, were upwards of four millions of dollars. There is no expectation of any business of consequence in Congress to-morrow, and some doubt of a quorum.

The mail from the North were cut off for a few hours by heavy snow-drifts interrupting railroad trains.

Two hundred and five rebel flags are now stored away in the War Department, accumulated since the beginning of the rebellion. Every flurry there of captured rebel flags.

Hiram J. Loesing, just returned from Wilmington, has literary matter in hand for a book that unfortunate attack to the President. The general bearing of his statement is entirely in favor of Gen. Butler, but the conference which has been instituted between him and Rear Admiral Porter. He maintains the position that the failure of the expedition was a delay in the sailing of the expedition which, as he claims, wasted four days of fine weather. Next, he places Grant's conduct with that of Rear Admiral Porter to co-operate with Butler. The powder boat was not only applauded but extolled as a brilliant idea, though unsuccessful without his knowledge. Next, according to this statement, after the bombardment Porter could not and would not land Gen. Butler to go ahead and occupy the fort; that there was not a rebel within five miles of Wilmington to offer resistance, however, showed the fort to be full of men, and in that officer's more emphatic language, he would have been shot in the street for murder if he had ordered an attack, for the success of which there would have been no possible danger. Gen. Butler's object in claiming that the rebel force in the fort was so small that an attack made then, as it might have been, would have been successful. The statement that some of their skirmishers got inside the works and there captured a flag of Hardee's corps, is not taken in one of the outer works. They were prevented from approaching nearer the main fort by the abandonment of the parapet by the rebel gunners, and it will probably not be the last. Gov. Yates has been nominated for the United States Senate by the Union caucus at Springfield. Before he takes his seat in that body there will have to be a special session to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Yates. We gladly turn to those measures of general interest to the State which the Governor recommends in his message to the Legislature. Among these we recognize many to which we give our most cordial assent--many which have engaged the attention of the press and people of the State heretofore, and which will continue to engage their attention until they shall be incorporated into our public policy and laws. The Governor recommends the repeal of the Black Laws, the enactment of a Registry Law, the creation of a State Bureau of Statistics, an investigation of Penitentiary affairs, a revision of the State Geological Report, a revision of the laws relating to Public Schools and a more liberal endowment for our educational system, the appointment of a Commission to locate the college for the agricultural and mechanical arts, a law to enable the soldiers or any one to vote and a constitutional amendment for the same purpose if the former mode of obtaining that object shall be held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and also an appropriation to be made by the Legislature necessary for the future of the late Legislature to make the required appropriation for the expenses of the Executive Department.

The condition of the State indebtedness has already been published in our columns. The amount of warrants issued during the past two years is $606,146.40, of which the sum of $198,329.98 has been derived from the Central Railroad Fund. In addition to this amount there is about $600,000 on hand, for war on the last account,) applicable to the payment of principal of the State debt, derived from the two-mill tax. Receipts in the Treasury for revenue purposes for two years have been $467,616.11. The amount of warrants drawn upon the Treasury for two years is $684,044.99, against $601,344.71 received from all sources, including the balance on hand Dec. 1, 1863, leaving a small deficit in the transactions of the two years. On the other hand, there is due from the General Government to the State $658,207.00, belonging to the statehood of the Treasury Department, and a somewhat larger sum according to the reckoning of our State officers.

The military ledger of the State, as shown by the message, is a highly interesting exhibit and should be examined with careful attention by everybody. We commend the recommendation of the Governor that a record be prepared and published, giving the name, age, residence, etc., of every Illinois soldier, together with historical memoranda of the regiments, batteries and other organizations furnished by the State during the war.

We have not space to enumerate over the heads of the Governor's entire discourse in this issue. We shall refer to its leading and essential features hereafter as they come up for action by the Legislature, and meantime we lend the document to all who may be read and considered thoroughly by the people.

To Rent.

TO RENT--To two gentlemen a furnished room, with board. Apply at 84 Lake street, up stairs.

TO RENT--Furnished Lodging Rooms, at 139 South Water street.

TO RENT--The store No. 75 Lake street, lately occupied by Wm. Hoyt & Co. Apply to WM. HOYT, No. 77 South Clark street.

Real Estate--Country.

FOR SALE--16,000 Acres of choice rolling Prairie Land, improved and unimproved in the counties of McLean and Livingston, within 10 miles of Bloomington, 20 miles of Lexington and 30 miles of Bloomington. It fronts more or less on every section of land, and is well watered by never failing streams, and pure water by excellent wells. Also, 2,000 acres of Timber Land, in Allen Co., Ind. Apply to or address Lewis Ellsworth, Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE--Farms--80 acres, 2½ miles from Wheaton, Du Page county, Ill., at $40 per acre; 80 acres, 3 miles from Wheaton, at $45 per acre; 80 acres, 4 miles from Wheaton, at $40 per acre; all well improved, with good buildings. Also, 2 village lots in Wheaton. E. E. CURTIS.

FOR SALE--A valuable farm containing 160 acres, situated in Lake county, Ill., 1½ miles from Libertyville, 3 miles from Diamond Lake, 4 miles from Fremont Centre, and 40 miles from Chicago. Inquire of Dr. J. H. BEACH, Libertyville, Ill.

FOR SALE--An improved Farm of 160 acres, 1½ miles from Wheaton, Du Page county, Ill., at $50 per acre. Also, 2 village lots in Wheaton. E. E. CURTIS.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

THE NEWS.

According to advices from off Charleston, the Wilmington expedition has ended, and our fleet of iron-clads had reached Charleston harbor to co-operate with Sherman in an attack on that city. It was reported Hardee had been brought to a stand and by recent progress only be obliged to surrender to our forces.

The pressure on our space by the extraordinary length of the Governor's Message, and the mass of telegraphic matter, gives us little room for comment on numerous important matters of interest in this issue.

News from Sherman's department is full of importance.

The Michigan Central, in the interim of the temporary suspension of their heavy passenger business, are giving even more dispatch to their freight business, which is entirely unimpeded. They have taken off temporarily the night express trains, and have begun a complete renovation of those cars, availing themselves of, though of course not particularly enjoying the opportunity rarely afforded to railroad managers under full pressure of business, to get everything to rights for the resumption which will not be long delayed.

Our dispatches give us news from several State Legislatures now in session.

If the items in the letter from Mexican letters of marque have been issued to prey upon Franco-commerce, and we know of no reason why it should not be so, it may give the French Emperor an opportunity to study neutrality from a new standpoint.

Gold opened at 235¾, advanced to 234¾, declined to 233½, advanced to 233, and closed at 230.

A blow was struck yesterday at the buttresses of the crumbling battle of slavery, the Infamous Black Laws of Illinois. When yesterday's doings in the Illinois Legislature, and those to come in the same connection, shall shape themselves into solid history they will ennoble and honor all associated with the movement to bury out of sight all helps and hindrances to the onward march of the safety of the white race lies in doing justice to the blacks, for God has declared against their oppressors.

The citizens of Savannah have taken a very decided step towards a return to the old order of things, and the measures hinted at for their relief, will doubtless strengthen still more their disposition in that direction.

Our Southern news is highly suggestive of the deep extremity of the rebel cause, to call out such doleful utterances.

In the Republican caucus at Springfield last evening, Governor Yates received the nomination for the U. S. Senatorship.

The usual smoothly working economy of the Michigan Central Railroad was painfully invaded on Tuesday evening by a collision a mile west of Francisco Station, between the westward express train from Detroit and the westward freight train. The accident was a criminal neglect in orders on the part of those in charge of the last named train. The collision was tremendous in its effects, severely smashing the engines and forecast cars. The new post office was fired and burned, and with it the remains of the unfortunate Mail Agent, J. Callahan, the only victim of the casualty. The proverbial stanchness of the company's cars never severed their passengers with greater care. Beyond a severe shock no passengers was harmed on the train. The lamented Mail Agent resided at Battle Creek, was highly esteemed and will be greatly lamented.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Yates' message to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, is probably the most voluminous State document ever communicated to a legislative body. In this respect it differs essentially from the messages of his predecessors, which have usually been models of conciseness and common sense. We make room for the entire document in this issue, and commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

A large portion of the message is historical, and another large portion is rhetorical and didactic. It is merely a question of fact whether so much space should be given, in a State paper, to theories of intellectual and moral features of human concernment. But we presume there will be no differences of opinion as to the taste which suggested the following conclusion of the Governor's biography of Gen. Grant:

"It is a gift of the Almighty Father to the NATION, in its extremity, and he has won his confidence and approbation by his deeds, through his own great perseverance, skill and indomitable energy. He has succeeded, and there is no one calculating that he has not. Grant, or that he has given a trust to the country, or that he can control his honest and patriotic efforts to crush the germs of selfish and corrupt political ambition."

Gen. Grant may well be amused to find a statement in honor of his public and soldiering records of his own State that he was not invented by any other man, but that the credit of his existence in this crisis is due entirely to the Almighty. The reader may inferentially see how far from Gov. Yates on some questions of chief decorum brought up in his Message, and lest there be any misunderstanding on the point, we say that we do so differ. It is not the first time that we have had occasion to differ from our political friends in discussing the state of the nation, and it will probably not be the last. Gov. Yates has been nominated for the United States Senate by the Union caucus at Springfield. Before he takes his seat in that body there will have to be a special session to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Yates. We greatly regret the tone of a portion of his last gubernatorial Message.

We gladly turn to those measures of general interest to the State which the Governor recommends in his message to the Legislature. Among these we recognize many to which we give our most cordial assent--many which have engaged the attention of the press and people of the State heretofore, and which will continue to engage their attention until they shall be incorporated into our public policy and laws. The Governor recommends the repeal of the Black Laws, the enactment of a Registry Law, the creation of a State Bureau of Statistics, an investigation of Penitentiary affairs, a revision of the State Geological Report, a revision of the laws relating to Public Schools and a more liberal endowment for our educational system, the appointment of a Commission to locate the college for the agricultural and mechanical arts, a law to enable the soldiers or any one to vote and a constitutional amendment for the same purpose if the former mode of obtaining that object shall be held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and also an appropriation to be made by the Legislature necessary for the future of the late Legislature to make the required appropriation for the expenses of the Executive Department.

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Receipts from Internal Revenue for December.

Receipts from Internal Revenue for December were $21,000,000. The total receipts since July 1st, 1864, to Dec. 31st, were upwards of $56,500,000.

By direction of Provost Marshal General Fry, only one-third of one per cent is allowed to the credits or quotas of Districts for men enlisting for one year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--The Supreme Court of the United States has now before it a case of appeal from the Court of Claims. The argument is on the question of the constitutional jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to adjudicate claims against the General Government.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Legislature--Republican Caucus Nominations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

The Union members of the House of Representatives met in caucus to-night, and nominated Gen. Carr, of Jefferson county, for Speaker. Gen. Carr is a Democrat, and was formerly a member of Congress from this district. He is a gentleman of considerable ability, and will make a good presiding officer.

The Union members of the Senate met in caucus to-night, and nominated Col. Griffith, of Vigo county, for Speaker.

In the Senate to-day, petitions from several counties were presented, asking an amendment to the laws of punishment of horse thieves. The Standing Committees were then announced.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois Legislature--Yesterday's Proceedings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

In the Senate to-day, petitions from several counties were presented, asking an amendment to the laws of punishment of horse thieves. The Standing Committees were then announced:

Judiciary--Bushnell, Ward, Wellenter, Metcalf, Green of Alexander, Lindsey, McConnell, Schofield.

Finance--Ward, Green, Eastman, Pugh, Vandever, Worcester, Bross.

Banks and Corporations--Lansing, Ward, Metcalf, Webster, Richards, Green of Alexander, Lindsey, Schofield, Worcester.

Internal Improvements--Adams, Peters, Strain, Wann, Bailey, Worcester, Bross.

Agriculture--Green of Marion, Adams, Peters, Eastman, Worcester, Coburn, Mason.

Canal and Internal Improvements--Bushnell, Allen, Webster, Mason, Westcott, Hunter.

Internal Navigation--Wann, Bailey, Lansing, Mason, Baker.

Public Lands--Pugh, Richards, Allen, Westcott, Hunter.

Public Accounts and Expenditures--Metcalf, Bushnell, Green of Marion, Vandever, McConnell, Schofield.

Township Organization and Counties--Webster, Strain, Peters, Mason, Coburn.

Elections--Peters, Allen, Pugh, McConnell, Baker.

Petitions--Peters, Green of Marion, Strain, Westcott, Bailey.

Public Buildings, Buildings and Grounds--Allen, Lansing, Ward, Adams, Bushnell, Richards.

Military Affairs--Richards, Webster, Eastman, Bushnell, Lindsey, Schofield.

Militia Affairs--Richard, Webster, Eastman, Bushnell, Lindsey, Schofield.

Agricultural--Adams, Pugh, Strain, Westcott, Vandever.

Public and Swamp Lands--Pugh, Richards, Green of Marion, Bross, Westcott.

Education--Bushnell, Allen, Green of Marion, Webster, Green of Alexander, Lindsey, Coburn, Mason.

Geology--Adams, Eastman, Peters, Green of Alexander, Lansing, Bross, Bailey.

Mechanical Arts--Bushnell, Allen, Bushnell, Mason.

Federal Relations--Richards, Ward, Allen, Bushnell, Metcalf, Green of Alexander, Lindsey, Vandever, Schofield.

The following Bills were then presented: By Senator Lansing--To amend the charter of the city of Chicago. By Senator Pugh--To amend the charter of the city of Cairo. By Senator Bushnell--To amend the charter of the city of Quincy.

A bill to establish Rush Medical College to fund its present indebtedness, and to appropriate a portion of the interest of State Government not otherwise provided for.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Garrett Biblical Institute.

A bill to incorporate the National Insurance Company.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company.

Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution that a committee of three from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is ready to receive any communication he may have to make, and that they will now proceed to the election of a United States Senator. Adopted.

Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution that the Senate and House meet in joint convention on Thursday, January 5th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Governor Yates. Adopted.

Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution that the Senate and House meet in joint convention on Friday, January 6th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Governor Yates. Adopted.

Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution that a committee of three from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to inform the Governor that the Legislature is ready to receive any communication he may have to make, and that they will now proceed to the election of

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

RICHARD YATES,

Governor of Illinois,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1865.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

INTRODUCTION.

In delivering to you the last message which it devolves upon me, as the executive of the State, to transmit to the General Assembly, I feel it to be our first duty to render thanks to Almighty God for the continued protection and goodness of his Providence, for the abounding blessings with which He has favored us as a State and for the continuance to us, unimpaired, the possession and enjoyment of our civil and religious liberty. For though a sad and wasting war has prevailed in the land, and thousands of homes and hearthstones have been made desolate, our government has been preserved, and our nationality has been maintained unbroken, and our free institutions have come out of the ordeal of battle, not only not destroyed, or impaired, but stronger and dearer to us than ever before. The storms of revolution, which have so widely beat around the tree of liberty, have served only to deepen its roots and strengthen its trunk, and the people at home stand reassured with new and unfaltering confidence in our institutions, while foreign nationalities are forced to pay the tribute of involuntary respect to a people who, true to the memories and traditions of their fathers, are faithful to the sacred trust of liberty committed to their care, stand unappalled by the dark events of the gigantic war in which they have been engaged.

As a State, notwithstanding the war, we have prospered beyond all former precedents. Notwithstanding nearly two hundred thousand of the most athletic and vigorous of our population have been withdrawn from the field of production, the area of land now under cultivation is greater than at any former period, and the census of 1865 will exhibit an astonishing increase in every department of material industry and advancement; in a greater development of agricultural, mineral and mechanical wealth; in new and improved modes for production of every kind; in the schools of machinery for the human labor withdrawn by the war, and in the triumphs of invention; in the wonderful increase of railroad enterprise; in the unprecedentedly rapid growth of our towns and cities; in the rapid growth of our cities and villages; in the bountiful harvests, and in an unexampled material prosperity, prevailing on every hand—while the increase of the population of the institutions of the people have in no way decline d. Our colleges and schools, of every grade and name, are in a most flourishing condition; our benevolent institutions, State and private, are kept up and maintained; and, in a word, our prosperity is as complete and unmistakable as though no dread or alarm of war had ever had been heard in all our borders.

I submit herewith a statement of the permanent debt, funded and unfunded, of the State:

There has been purchased and paid off by the State, with the Central Railroad Fund, from December 1, 1862, to December 15, 1864, State indebtedness, as follows:

Principal and interest,	$2,278,084.41
Interest, arrears of interest, etc.,	28,123.96
	$305,147.79

30 per cent paid on redeemed canal bonds, by Canal Trustees, including bonds, stock and scrip, July 1, 1864, 5 per cent each, $20,183.23

PERMANENT DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.	
Statement, showing amount of different classes of State indebtedness, January 1, 1864:	
Illinois Bank and Internal Improvement stock,	$31,000.00
Illinois Internal Improvement stock,	61,000.00
Internal Improvement scrip,	15,703.52
Capitalized interest,	1,579,832.35
New Internal Improvement stock,	1,348,467.28
Interest bonds, 1847,	1,091,958.96
Interest bonds, 1857,	1,261,464.00
Two certificates for arrears of interest,	1,022.88
Canceled stock,	1,987,000.00
Canal 6 per cent bonds,	6,000.00
Canal Trustees bonds (not approved by Governor),	138,000.00
Illinois Canal claims, under Thornton Loan act,	4,684.58
Canal bonds,	1,970,300.00
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds,	
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, payable in London,	2,518,000.00
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, registered,	17,681.93
Canal scrip, signed by Governor,	5,618.97
Canal Trustees and Auditor's bonds, which, according to statement of C. Canal Trustees, dated January 4, '65, is about,	87,000.00
	$11,178,364.45

STATE DEBT.

Since December 1, 1863, in addition to the regular semi-annual payments of accruing interest, due on State debt, the following amounts have been liquidated, with the proceeds of the fund derived from the Illinois Central Railroad, viz.:

Redeemed stock of 1857, redeemed under the Governor's proclamation of Sept. 30, including accrued interest on same, $88,807.50

State bonds, purchased at par, canceled and destroyed, in the Auditor's office, principal and interest of which amount is, 706,982.12

Canceled stock, paid off as per act of Feb. 28, 1863, 91,561.88

Amount of principal and interest extinguished with the Central Railroad fund, from Dec. 1, 1863, to Nov. 30, 1864, $796,332.98

In addition to this, a further amount of $7,850.62, of the same fund, has been used in the purchase of State bonds, since Dec. 1, 1864, making, in the whole, $805,148.40 of the public debt extinguished in a little over two years. The amount of interest on the TAX, on the assessment of the year 1863, applicable to dividend on State indebtedness, presented to the Auditor, January 1, 1864, was six hundred thousand dollars, to which is added to the amount extinguished with the Central Railroad fund, makes an aggregate of over a half million of dollars of the debt of the State, since Dec. 1, 1863, and the indications of increased receipts from the Central Railroad, and from other sources, which we may warrant the belief that at least one million of dollars, per annum, will be hereafter realized from these provisions.

RECEIPTS FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The amount received from the Central Railroad for the seven per cent on the gross earnings of said company, of the past two years, as follows:

Six months ending April 30,	$153,634.85
Twelve months ending October 31,	173,729.78
Twelve months ending April 30, 1864,	170,955.08
Six months ending October 31, 1864,	285,058.96
	$783,378.67

It will be seen that the amount received for coupons on the earnings of 1864 is about one-third larger than that for 1863.

The warrants now outstanding, exclusive of those issued for the payment of bonds, principal and interest, and for the redemption of canal scrip, are as follows:

Warrants issued for revenue purposes,	$497,616.11
Warrants issued for tax levied in 1863, and $318,088.46 for tax levied in 1862,	406,088.46
Warrants issued for tax levied in 1863,	374,097.19
Total,	$1,277,801.76

The amount of warrants drawn against this fund, Dec. 1, 1862, to November 30, 1864, $1,277,801.76, and the amount of the outstanding, unpaid Dec. 1, 1864, as shown in the Auditor's report, was $20,510.

It will be seen that a continuation of the Illinois tax, for the same rate, for the next two years, and of the receipts from taxes for the collection for 1863, will realize a deficiency of the receipts, as compared with the expenditures of more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum; and without considering the greatly enhanced sum necessary to be paid for all articles purchased for the use of the State, and of all labor rendered except such as the compensation for which is fixed in amount.

The rate of tax now levied for revenue purposes one and one-fifth mill on the dollar of taxable property, for the year 1865, (as has been stated), $305,058.46 of actual receipts at the treasury, whilst one-half of the amount provided in two years will be found to be $612,007.85. The conclusion is obvious that a increase or a reduction of our expenditures is of absolute necessity.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The act of the last General Assembly authorizing the collection of taxes in United States notes and postal currency expired, by limitation, on the 1st of January, 1865, One leaving the act of 1858 in force; which act requires payments of taxes in gold and silver. I presume that no argument is needed to show that a re-enactment of the law authorizing payment of taxes in United States notes is one not only of public policy but of absolute necessity.

APPROPRIATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

The act of the last General Assembly, approved February 14, 1865, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and making appropriations for the payment of the incidental and contingent expenses of the government and of the different State departments, and for the pay of officers and soldiers, and in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, has been pronounced by the Supreme Court to be void. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered on the 14th day of December, 1864, and was based upon the ground that the act was passed by the Legislature after the constitutional limit of two years, ending November 14, 1864, had expired. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered in a suit brought against the Auditor, with the view of compelling him to make payments of such warrants as the appropriations were regularly issued by the Auditor, on accounts for services actually rendered and articles actually furnished; and all of the sums which should lawfully be paid on the aggregate amount of such warrants is one million seven thousand dollars. The cost of clerk hire and incidental expenses of the several offices and departments, during the two years, will be about, from reliable means, for the two years; and I would therefore respectfully recommend the passage of a law, in the provision for the warrants outstanding, and directing the State Treasurer to treat the same, in all respects, in the manner with warrants issued under other laws.

It will be remembered, in this connection, that in June, 1863, a disagreement having occurred between the two Houses of the General Assembly as to the time of adjournment, I availed myself of the power vested in me by the constitution, to prorogue them. Seeing, as I supposed, a disposition to embarrass the government in the prosecution of the war, and a refusal to make the necessary appropriations to carry on the State government, and provide aid for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and also to interfere with the prerogatives of the State Executive, I deemed it my duty to avail myself of the contingency which the constitution placed in my hands, of becoming our noble State from obloquy, by a prorogation of the General Assembly. It will be seen, however, that such a necessity, and the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the said law, making the contingent appropriations aforesaid void, devolved upon the State authorities the alternative of raising the means necessary to carry on the government, by advances from private citizens, which would necessarily be large, by reason of greatly increased expenses, or of financial embarrass every department of the government, growing out of the complications of the war. I therefore recommend the re-enactment of the said law, with a claim for adjusting and paying all accounts for expenditures incurred, as above stated, to be audited by the Auditor, and warrants issued, upon the approval of the Governor.

I herewith submit a report of the expenses of the Adjutant General's office, and other necessary expenses, incurred according to the intent of said appropriation.

Much credit is due to liberal and patriotic citizens of Chicago, Springfield and Cook county, for advances made by them so generously to the State, in its emergency.

ARMY AUDITING BOARD.

I submit herewith the final report of the Board of Army Auditors, appointed under the "Act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for troops," etc. The auditors a detailed statement showing the dates of all claims filed, names of the parties filing the same, their amounts, what for, and upon what principle; also the amount of claims rejected, suspended, withdrawn, barred, etc. The report is valuable, and should be published.

SACRED WAR ACCOUNTS.

Under the fifth section of the act of May 8, 1861, creating a war fund, and providing for auditing accounts of war expenses, all claims for such expenses, necessarily to be presented for adjustment within three months from the accruing of the same—in default of which, such amounts were required to be considered donated to the State, and not thereafter allowed, under any pretense whatever." This provision of the law has, in many instances, affected very great hardship. Many persons furnished articles, and rendered service, in utter ignorance of this provision of the law, and others were prevented, by sickness, from the field, in the military service, and had not the opportunity to present their claims until long after the three months had expired.

The Board of Commissioners, wishing to do all that lay in their power to facilitate the adjustment of claims, have, in the exercise of discretion; in the wonderful increase of railroad enterprise; in the unprecedentedly rapid growth of our cities and villages; in the bountiful harvests, and in an unexampled material prosperity, prevailing on every hand—while the increase of the population of the institutions of the people have in no way decline d. Our colleges and schools, of every grade and name, are in a most flourishing condition; our benevolent institutions, State and private, are kept up and maintained; and, in a word, our prosperity is as complete and unmistakable as though no dread or alarm of war had ever had been heard in all our borders.

I submit herewith a statement of the permanent debt, funded and unfunded, of the State:

There has been purchased and paid off by the State, with the Central Railroad Fund, from December 1, 1862, to December 15, 1864, State indebtedness, as follows:

Principal and interest,	$2,278,084.41
Interest, arrears of interest, etc.,	28,123.96
	$305,147.79

30 per cent paid on redeemed canal bonds, by Canal Trustees, including bonds, stock and scrip, July 1, 1864, 5 per cent each, $20,183.23

PERMANENT DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.	
Statement, showing amount of different classes of State indebtedness, January 1, 1864:	
Illinois Bank and Internal Improvement stock,	$31,000.00
Illinois Internal Improvement stock,	61,000.00
Internal Improvement scrip,	15,703.52
Capitalized interest,	1,579,832.35
New Internal Improvement stock,	1,348,467.28
Interest bonds, 1847,	1,091,958.96
Interest bonds, 1857,	1,261,464.00
Two certificates for arrears of interest	1,022.88
Canceled stock,	1,987,000.00
Canal 6 per cent bonds,	6,000.00
Canal Trustees bonds (not approved by Governor),	138,000.00
Illinois Canal claims, under Thornton Loan act,	4,684.58
Canal bonds,	1,970,300.00
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds,	
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, payable in London,	2,518,000.00
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, registered,	17,681.93
Canal scrip, signed by Governor,	5,618.97
Canal Trustees and Auditor's bonds, which, according to statement of C. Canal Trustees, dated January 4, '65, is about,	87,000.00
	$11,178,364.45

STATE DEBT.

Since December 1, 1863, in addition to the regular semi-annual payments of accruing interest, due on State debt, the following amounts have been liquidated, with the proceeds of the fund derived from the Illinois Central Railroad, viz.:

Redeemed stock of 1857, redeemed under the Governor's proclamation of Sept. 30, including accrued interest on same, $88,807.50

State bonds, purchased at par, canceled and destroyed, in the Auditor's office, principal and interest of which amount is, 706,982.12

Canceled stock, paid off as per act of Feb. 28, 1863, 91,561.88

Amount of principal and interest extinguished with the Central Railroad fund, from Dec. 1, 1863, to Nov. 30, 1864, $796,332.98

In addition to this, a further amount of $7,850.62, of the same fund, has been used in the purchase of State bonds, since Dec. 1, 1864, making, in the whole, $805,148.40 of the public debt extinguished in a little over two years. The amount of interest on the TAX, on the assessment of the year 1863, applicable to dividend on State indebtedness, presented to the Auditor, January 1, 1864, was six hundred thousand dollars, to which is added to the amount extinguished with the Central Railroad fund, makes an aggregate of over a half million of dollars of the debt of the State, since Dec. 1, 1863, and the indications of increased receipts from the Central Railroad, and from other sources, which we may warrant the belief that at least one million of dollars, per annum, will be hereafter realized from these provisions.

RECEIPTS FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The amount received from the Central Railroad for the seven per cent on the gross earnings of said company, of the past two years, as follows:

Six months ending April 30,	$153,634.85
Twelve months ending October 31,	173,729.78
Twelve months ending April 30, 1864,	170,955.08
Six months ending October 31, 1864,	285,058.96
	$783,378.67

It will be seen that the amount received for coupons on the earnings of 1864 is about one-third larger than that for 1863.

The warrants now outstanding, exclusive of those issued for the payment of bonds, principal and interest, and for the redemption of canal scrip, are as follows:

Warrants issued for revenue purposes,	$497,616.11
Warrants issued for tax levied in 1863, and $318,088.46 for tax levied in 1862,	406,088.46
Warrants issued for tax levied in 1863,	374,097.19
Total,	$1,277,801.76

The amount of warrants drawn against this fund, Dec. 1, 1862, to November 30, 1864, $1,277,801.76, and the amount of the outstanding, unpaid Dec. 1, 1864, as shown in the Auditor's report, was $20,510.

It will be seen that a continuation of the Illinois tax, for the same rate, for the next two years, and of the receipts from taxes for the collection for 1863, will realize a deficiency of the receipts, as compared with the expenditures of more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum; and without considering the greatly enhanced sum necessary to be paid for all articles purchased for the use of the State, and of all labor rendered except such as the compensation for which is fixed in amount.

The rate of tax now levied for revenue purposes one and one-fifth mill on the dollar of taxable property, for the year 1865, (as has been stated), $305,058.46 of actual receipts at the treasury, whilst one-half of the amount provided in two years will be found to be $612,007.85. The conclusion is obvious that a increase or a reduction of our expenditures is of absolute necessity.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The act of the last General Assembly authorizing the collection of taxes in United States notes and postal currency expired, by limitation, on the 1st of January, 1865, One leaving the act of 1858 in force; which act requires payments of taxes in gold and silver. I presume that no argument is needed to show that a re-enactment of the law authorizing payment of taxes in United States notes is one not only of public policy but of absolute necessity.

APPROPRIATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

The act of the last General Assembly, approved February 14, 1865, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly, and making appropriations for the payment of the incidental and contingent expenses of the government and of the different State departments, and for the pay of officers and soldiers, and in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, has been pronounced by the Supreme Court to be void. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered on the 14th day of December, 1864, and was based upon the ground that the act was passed by the Legislature after the constitutional limit of two years, ending November 14, 1864, had expired. The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered in a suit brought against the Auditor, with the view of compelling him to make payments of such warrants as the appropriations were regularly issued by the Auditor, on accounts for services actually rendered and articles actually furnished; and all of the sums which should lawfully be paid on the aggregate amount of such warrants is one million seven thousand dollars. The cost of clerk hire and incidental expenses of the several offices and departments, during the two years, will be about, from reliable means, for the two years; and I would therefore respectfully recommend the passage of a law, in the provision for the warrants outstanding, and directing the State Treasurer to treat the same, in all respects, in the manner with warrants issued under other laws.

It will be remembered, in this connection, that in June, 1863, a disagreement having occurred between the two Houses of the General Assembly as to the time of adjournment, I availed myself of the power vested in me by the constitution, to prorogue them. Seeing, as I supposed, a disposition to embarrass the government in the prosecution of the war, and a refusal to make the necessary appropriations to carry on the State government, and provide aid for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and also to interfere with the prerogatives of the State Executive, I deemed it my duty to avail myself of the contingency which the constitution placed in my hands, of becoming our noble State from obloquy, by a prorogation of the General Assembly. It will be seen, however, that such a necessity, and the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the said law, making the contingent appropriations aforesaid void, devolved upon the State authorities the alternative of raising the means necessary to carry on the government, by advances from private citizens, which would necessarily be large, by reason of greatly increased expenses, or of financial embarrass every department of the government, growing out of the complications of the war. I therefore recommend the re-enactment of the said law, with a claim for adjusting and paying all accounts for expenditures incurred, as above stated, to be audited by the Auditor, and warrants issued, upon the approval of the Governor.

I herewith submit a report of the expenses of the Adjutant General's office, and other necessary expenses, incurred according to the intent of said appropriation.

Much credit is due to liberal and patriotic citizens of Chicago, Springfield and Cook county, for advances made by them so generously to the State, in its emergency.

ARMY AUDITING BOARD.

I submit herewith the final report of the Board of Army Auditors, appointed under the "Act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for troops," etc. The auditors a detailed statement showing the dates of all claims filed, names of the parties filing the same, their amounts, what for, and upon what principle; also the amount of claims rejected, suspended, withdrawn, barred, etc. The report is valuable, and should be published.

SACRED WAR ACCOUNTS.

Under the fifth section of the act of May 8, 1861, creating a war fund, and providing for auditing accounts of war expenses, all claims for such expenses, necessarily to be presented for adjustment within three months from the accruing of the same—in default of which, such amounts were required to be considered donated to the State, and not thereafter allowed, under any pretense whatever." This provision of the law has, in many instances, affected very great hardship. Many persons furnished articles, and rendered service, in utter ignorance of this provision of the law, and others were prevented, by sickness, from the field, in the military service, and had not the opportunity to present their claims until long after the three months had expired.

The Board of Commissioners, wishing to do all that lay in their power to facilitate the adjustment of claims, have, in the exercise of discretion, which they considered conferred upon them by the act, carefully and faithfully examined and passed upon a considerable number of such claims, and have allowed the same, and ordered warrants issued for payment, but for the limitation made in the law. I would recommend that the Auditor be authorized to issue warrants in payment of the claims so allowed by the Board of Commissioners, the same being first approved by the Governor. The accounts so passed upon are now on file in the Auditor's office.

THE PHYSICAL RESOURCES OF OUR STATE.

The physical resources of a State are the foundations of all others. They make it great or little. They shape its destiny. They even affect its moral and religious character. History teaches this truth. All the great nations of antiquity, Jews, Greeks, Romans, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Rome; Great Britain, France, the United States, are so many proofs that topographical features and natural resources are absolutely necessary to material and moral development. Illinois, in this respect, stands pre-eminent among the States of the United States. She is the heart of the North west. In agricultural resources she is unsurpassed. In manufacturing and commercial facilities she is unsurpassed. On the East, south and west, the Great River of the continent and its tributaries water her border counties, while their branches penetrate to every part of the State, furnishing, by cost, draining her low lands, and affording water navigation for many months. The Illinois river runs for over 300 miles through the State, from northeast to southwest, forming a natural highway between the lakes and the Mississippi, the key of which is entirely in our possession. On the line of one of the most important of the physical resources of the State; while, in a military point of view, it enables us to dominate the lakes on the one hand, and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. A State, holding this great water-way, must always be a power on the continent, as well as in the Union. Then, we have, on the north, an outlet to the ocean through the great lakes. The inland trade of the continent; while that one of them. Michigan, which laves our northeastern border, is almost land-locked, and thus the least liable to hostile incursions from a foreign power. This recures to us the site for a naval depot, for dock-yards, for the building and repair of vessels, for the location of machine shops of all descriptions of war material, at some point on Lake Michigan, between the Wisconsin and Indiana State lines. Our State is also, from its central position in the railroad, which must intersect it from east to west; thus making it the center of the great highways of the North, West and India. Then, again, all our lines of communication from the interior of the State to shipping points connected with the water, at which bulky articles of manufacture or agricultural products can be received or delivered, are short. This saves the cost of lengthy transportation of the same by railway, which must always be expensive, and is practiced in some of the States to the west and northwest of us, large quantities of grain have been stored on the lake shore during the last two seasons. On account of low water it cannot be sent to market by steamboat; while the cost of railway transportation would eat up its value. This cannot be the case in Illinois, as long as water runs in the Mississippi, and that of the great lakes flows unobstructed to the ocean. Such being the case, the great agricultural resources of an almost unlimited character; we have also within the limits of our State, the elements of manufactures, which equal those of all the other States of the Union combined. Beneath the surface of our blooming prairies and beautiful woodlands are millions of tons of coal, many of acres close to the great centers of commerce and manufactures, on great navigable rivers, and connected and connected by railway facilities of the best description.

Illinois, in 1860, was the fourth State in the Union in the number of tons of coal produced. But what has been produced bears no comparison to what may be. Our State Geologist assures me that in a single county in this State there are thousand millions tons of coal awaiting the various uses to which the civilization of the future will apply it. It will thus be seen that Illinois possesses within itself the physical resources of not only a great State, but a great nation.

But if Providence has been bountiful in the natural resources of the State, it is necessary that man must be able and willing to use them to advantage; that he must have the capacity both to discern the capabilities of our situation and turn them to the advantage of our own and the future good of other climates and countries. While, as I have shown, the physical resources of a State are the foundation of all others, it is also true that the prosperity of a State must be equal to the demands and requirements of its physical capabilities. The most favored situation may be thrown away, or a degree of comparative prosperity, to say inapply, we not only possess the physical resources of a great nation, but the mental and moral capacities of a dominant people who dare not be slaves. All it needs, then, for a proper development of our resources is, that our efforts be well directed; that we organize and direct labor, to the end that the greatest amount of development may be attained by the least possible expenditure of brute force; that by combination of effort, by aggregation of industry, by bringing into harmonious working development of the three great branches of human industry—agriculture, manufactures and commerce—each may give and receive mutually profitable but reliably mutually dependent interest, into such a symmetrical whole, as to produce the most perfect social system. And this has been the aim of philosophy and statesmanship since the world began. But it can only be attained by the triumph of mind over matter, by the intellectual progress, by which the apparently inert forces of nature are made to subserve the highest uses of man.

The war now being waged has tended, more than any other event in the history of the country, to militate against the Jeffersonish idea, that "the best government is that which governs least." The war has not only of necessity, given more power to, but has led to a more intimate provision of the government over every material interest of the people. By creating a large debt, it has necessitated an extended and elaborate system of taxation. This system has come to every man's business or profits and His probable failure is increase, so that the State may know what revenue it has at the present time and what it may depend on for the future. By creating a large debt, the war has also created a means of stimulating the industry of the country. It has created a credit, in the shape of public securities, which is so much banking capital for the industry of the nation, and forms a sure basis for creating more wealth through all the ramifications of industry. In merely agricultural country, such as the ideas of the great minds of the earlier period of the Democratic party believed to be the ultima thule of the social state, never could sustain the immense debt which we are compelled to provide for. It is only through the enlargement of the manufacturing and commercial industries of the country that it can be borne. But through those it can be made that which the people of Great Britain proudly call their "great national blessing." It can be made to enlarge, strengthen, and place upon an enduring basis of prosperity, those great elements of wealth which surround us on every hand. It can make the distinguishing features of every civilized nation. It will be the development of manufacturing and commerce in the future which will enable us to meet the public debt, which will finally rescue the present social state from the many evils which Britain proudly call theirs: "a

...ance in discharging our responsibilities to the Government and people. I repeat the recommendations of my former messages on this subject, and respectfully refer to the views expressed on the same by my illustrious predecessor, as set forth in the annexed extract from his message of December 1st, 1862.

THE MILITIA.

I will not discuss the importance of a judicious organization of the militia, and the necessity of calling to my former messages on that subject, and to my recommendations to the present session of the State Assembly to pass a law providing for such organization, and for its completion without loss of time. There has been little, if any, improvement in the militia system of the State since the commencement of the present war. The "Military Bureau," to which there is annexed a board of officers, has been established, and expended twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), to be transferred to the Executive Department, for the organization and equipment of the militia; but the whole system has been suffered to remain substantially as it was before the war. The threatened raids upon Illinois by Morgan, and by guerrillas, were sufficient to create general alarm. If forces had been concentrated at Shawneetown, Cairo, or Mound City, they would have looked with the faithful Illinois for conquest and booty. Therefore let the General Assembly insist upon an efficient militia law, upon an adjutant general's office, secure the services of every bodied citizen to the State. At my request, we have had and are having a draft for the 100 days' service of the 20th Illinois Infantry, but the proposition to draft for the militia will, I trust, be submitted to the committee on military affairs for their consideration.

REPORTS OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS.

I would recommend to the Legislature the work be prepared and published, giving the name, residence, regiment, company, date of enlistment and muster of every Illinois soldier engaged in the war. Such a work, with the historical memoranda, embracing the casualties of battles and men, and the marches, skirmishes, battles in which each regiment has been engaged, participated, and the different brigade, division, corps and army organizations to which they have been attached during their term of service, would be compiled from rolls and files in the Adjutant General's office, and reports in the field, which could, with proper attention, be made complete. Today and hereafter, when the men and organizations, the work should be immediately commenced. Many of the officers engaged in service are disabled on expiration of term of enlistment. The work would be of priceless value to our State in after years. It would present the most glorious history of the part we have taken in the present struggle for liberty that any State can boast. Such a work would be creditable to the State. I suggest, in hope the Legislature will seriously consider and carry out the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE SANITARY BUREAU.

I solicit the earnest consideration of the Legislature to the following recommendations:

STATE AID GENERAL.

During the next few years the people of Illinois will be taxed heavily for the purpose of raising funds for the payment of the interest on the State debt, for field guns and small arms for the militia of the State, for arms to be repaired, issued, stored, and mostly all the property belonging to the arms of the service in the field from Illinois regiments, for the payment of the State agents through the Engineer-in-Chief of the State, for the purchase of ordnance stores, for the erection of ordnance depot for the General Government, for the interest on bonds issued for the payment of the State debt, for the payment of the interest on the State debt, for the payment of the interest on the State debt, for the payment of the interest on

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865. NO. 5.

THE CITY.

INQUEST.—The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court found twenty indictments yesterday.

MURDER TRIALS.—The murder cases in the Circuit Court are set for trial two weeks from Monday next.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late W. C. Hubbard, son of Wilworth, Hubbard & Co., will be attended this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 339 this street.

LADIES' UNION LEAGUE.—There will be a meeting of the League this afternoon, January 5th, at half-past two o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CHURCH GUILD.—The regular monthly meeting of the Church Guild, will be held at the office of George R. Chittenden, Esq., 130 Lake street, this Thursday evening, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BROKER'S EXCHANGE.—The gentlemen having charge of the movement to establish a Board of Brokers in this city, are sanding programmes for taking rooms in the new brick building of Honoré & Wilde, on Dearborn street.

2 FIFTH WARD—THE DRAFT.—There will be a meeting held at the house of James Tear, corner of Archer road and Halsted street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Mutual Protection Association against the coming draft.

THE ORPHANS.—The managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at the Stewart House, room No. 45, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday next, to attend to business of importance.

GRAND DRAFT MASS MEETING of the 45th Ward, Saturday evening, Jan. 7th, at half-past seven o'clock, this will be the last chance to subscribe for the relief of the Ward. Mr. Hale, the Treasurer, will be at the Hall every evening this week to receive subscriptions.

2 PEOPLE suffering from weak lungs, nervousness or dyspepsia, are greatly benefited by the training given at the Powers' Gymnastic Academy. Amusement the most healthful and inviting, becomes the means of thorough invigoration and development. For advertisement.

2 THE ELECTRIC COUCH.—The forthcoming visit of Dr. Winter to Chicago, has to do with this interesting fact of all who are desirous to avail themselves of the theory or treatment of the Electro-Galvanic cure. The advertisement, on such grounds, is well worth investigation.

2 SECOND WARD—DRAFT.—These Rabbs' to the draft in the Second Ward, should bear in mind that the books of the Draft Association, of that Ward, now open at the Orient House, will be closed in this week. It is important that all who wish to hold the draft should join at once; there is no time to lose.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH LECTURES.—The fourth the series of lectures for the benefit of the North side Church will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, this evening, by Prof. Bartlett; his subject, Puritan and Cavalier." The lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Topic for prayer to be led by Rev. Robert Laird Collier—The Spirit of the Holy Spirit in the present dispensation.

ORDER OF MASON WILLARD.—C. M. Willard, some time since on suspicion of complicity with the rebel plotters in Chicago, was on Wednesday evening released from custody in Camp Douglas, on his officially informed of the charges, but believe he was hopeful, due with instructions to proceed to Lincoln City thereupon a witness before the Military Commission.

2 AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—3TH ANNIVERSARY.—The Fourth Annual Festival of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co., will be given at the Tremont House on Thursday evening, 12th. The gatherings have always been the most select of the season.

2 THE CARRIERS.—The managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at the Stewart House, room No. 45, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday next, to attend to business of importance.

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